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from Barcelona, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Teneriffe, and La Palma, with 22 immigrants.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report of immigrants inspected at the subports of Porto Rico during the month of November, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 3, at Mayaguez; number passed, 3.

H. S. MATHEWSON,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

RUSSIA.

Plague at Odessa and its relation to shipments of wool, goatskins, etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1901.

SIR: Referring to your letter of November 20 last, in regard to the disinfection of wool, goatskins, etc., shipped from Odessa, Russia. I now have the honor to inclose herewith for your information copies of 2 dispatches from the consul at Odessa, which were written prior to your letter referred to, in regard to the plague in Odessa.

The consul was advised by cable on November 20, in accordance with your request, that disinfection of wool, goloshes, and goatskins is not required at present if precautions are taken against contamination by rats and same precautions taken with regard to vessels.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosures.]

ODESSA, RUSSIA, November 16, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the official sanitary reports for the week ended November 9 contain the announcement of 1 death from plague. It is difficult to obtain particulars here regarding the actual condition, but the following particulars which I have gathered with much care may be accepted as being correct: On October 24 a German resident of Odessa died at the town hospital and his death was regarded as suspicious. He was a cook and lived in a small street near the old Greek market. Inoculation of animals and cultures subsequently proved the case to have been plague.

On November 8 a man, also a cook, was brought to the town hospital from a sailors' eating house situated near the port. This place is patronized almost exclusively by sailors and longshoremen. The cook had been ill for five or six days, and as his condition became worse he was unable to go to his home at night, and the proprietor of the eating house gave him permission to sleep on the table on which the meals were served. The man died within two hours after being brought to the hospital, and his symptoms showed every indication of the case being one of plague. Experiments were made and cultures formed with the result that the existence of the plague germs was discovered. Subsequent investigation brought forth the fact that the man who had died on October 24 and this latter case were friends, and this led to the body of the first man being exhumed with the result as above stated—that the case was found to be one of plague. Early in October, I can not give the exact date at present, an Austrian steamer arrived at Odessa from Smyrna, and she reported on arrival that an